## NEW YORK HERALD,

JAMES GORDOS BESSETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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ALL LETTERS by Mail for Sub-reptions or with Adverthements to be post paid, or the postage will be deducted from
the money resulted. 

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

AMOADWAY THRATES, Broadway Brian D'Gynn-Pepping the Question-Who dynams First-In and Outor Chaos. The Personations - Induce Christy's PRIFORMANCES-JUMBO JUM.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Brostway -FRA DIAVOLA. BOWERY THEATRE, BOWSTY-SATIN IN PARIS-THE

WOOD'S MINSTRELS Mechanics' Hall-472 Broadway. New York, Sunday, July 29, 1858.

. The News.

The City Inspector's official report for the past week exhibits an increased mortality list as compared with the week previous. The whole number of deaths was 669, divided into two classes, comprising 161 adults and 508 children. Sever-eighths of the increase was among the juvaniles, of whom 142 died of cholers infantum, 58 of convulsions, 10 of debility, 42 of marasmus, 9 of measles, and 7 of 50 of diarrhoea, 25 of dysentery, 16 of inflammation of the bowels, 43 of consumption, 8 of congestion of the lungs, 10 of inflammation of the lungs, 13 of corgestion of the brain, 27 of dropsy in the head, 16 of inflammation of the brain, 8 of applexy, 4 of typhus fever, and 4 of heart disease. There were 8 deaths from drowning, 5 from sucstroke, 1 suiside, 1 each from intemperance and delirium tremens, 4 fatal casualties, 11 psemature births, and 30 cases of stillborn. The following is the classification of the diseases:— Bones, joints, & 2., 5; brain and nerves, 142; gene rative organs, 3; heart and blood vessels, 17; lungs throat, &c., 88; skip, &c., and eruptive fevers, 21; and premature births, 41; stomach bowels, and other digestive organs, 317; uncertain seat and general fevers, 28; urinary organs, 4; old age, 2; unknown, 1. The nativity table gives 525 matives of the United States, 65 of Ireland, 38 of Germany, and 17 of England. For several days past we have received accounts of the existence of yellow fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va. The disease is said to have been brought to those ports by the steamer Ben Franklin, recently arrived from the island of St. Thomes. In view of this fact, Mr. Isaac O. Barker, acting Mayor in the ab sence of Mr. Wood, convened the Board of Health Priday, and subsequently issued the tollowing

WHEREAS, From reliable information received from the perts of Norfolk and Portsmouth, in Virginia, this department is advised that the yellow fever now prevails in both of these ports -Be it, therefore, known to all men, that by virtue of the power in me vested, and by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Com-missioners of Health of this port, I, Isaac O. Barker, Acting Mayor of the city of New York, do isaus this my proclamation, declaring said ports of Norfolk and Ports-menth, in the State of Virginia, as infected places, and all vessels arriving from said places to be subjected to effect till the 1st day of September, 1855.

es under my hand and seal, at the Mayor's office, in our said city, New York, July 28, 1855.
ISAAC O. BARKER, Acting Mayor.

But why, in the name of common sense, did not the Acting Mayor include New Orleans in his procismation? The yellow fever, we regret to see, is alarmingly on the increase in that city. The deaths last week numbered 119, showing an increase of 56 ever the week previous, while the entire mortality Norfolk and Portsmouth from fever is but a fra: Mon of that number. While Mr. Barker is exerc's ing such a commendable energy to protest the publie health, let vessels arriving from ports where an epidemis really rages be subjected to quarantine, as well as those coming from places but slightly af

Our Vienna correspondent, writing on July 91h, furnithes some interesting statements relative to the position of Austria and Sweden with regard to the allied Western Powers and Russia. The reporte atrocities of the British troops at Kertch had caused much excitement at Odessa. It was said that Anstria would reply to the warlike hints given lately by the French Emperor, in his address to the Legis'stive body, by a further reduction of her army.

Our Cuban correspondence comes down to the 23d of July, and will be found particularly interesting. It was apparent that much alarm prevailed at the palace under cover of an outward show of quiet A gentleman named Tayas, at whose residence the bust of the unfortunate Pinto was executed, has been exiled. Mariano Ramirez, who was lately acquitted by the Council of War, has been sentenced to six years' Imprisonment at Cueta by the Council of Revision. A new decree relative to the travelling of strangers on the island for thirty days, is worthy the attention of foreign tourists and business people. Another large shipment of Chinese laborers had taken place. The hopes of the natives for aid from the United States, in attempting the liberation of their country, were much dampened, and it was a second time said that an application would be made to England as a last report. Chalers to reported to have re-appeared in the military hospital at Havana. The weather was very fine. United States sloop of war Falmouth was at Havana

Advices from Rlo Jaceiro to the 21st ult. sta that the misunderstanding between Brazil and Pa regusy had temporarily terminated, the imperial government having received from the Paraguayan President the satisfaction required. The mander in-shief of the Brazilian squadron had been nissed for not having complied with instructions

issaed by his government.

It will be seen by a translation which we publish from the official icurnal of the Coats Rica govern ment, that within some time past public attention has been directed to the valuable mines of gold copper, coal and potassium, which have been discovered, and some of which have been partially worked with good results. The inducements to mining enterprise in that region would seem to be good. We hope, however, that any of our citizens proposing to embark therein will steer clear of all Kin-

nepite speculations.

The four negroes implicated with Passmore Willismson in the alleged abduction of Col. Wneeler's alaves, at Philadelphia, and who had been commit ted, in default of heavy bonds, by the magistrate en charges of inciting to riot, assault and battery, to, were yesterday brought before Judge Kelley, who, after some argument, reduced the bail of two of the prisoners to one thousand dollars, and in the case of the remaining two to five hundred dol-

The new Naval Board, which has been in session at Washington for several weeks, has made a report to the Secretary of the Navy, and taken a recess until further instructions are received from the beed of the department.

The sales of colton yesterday footed up about 1,500 bales, closing at about 10fc. for middling uplands, while higher grades were about to. higher than previously. Among the transactions were about 800 bales, bought for export to Spain, consisting of good middling to fair qualities. Fluor was steady, at the previous day's prices. There was an active business done in Southern wheat, including Tennessee red, on the spot, at \$1 80 a \$1 825; and Georgia good red, part to arrive, at 11 80: and 40,000 bushels of red Tennessee, to ar rive before the lat of November, seller's option, at have been adm \$1.65- it was supposed to have been engaged for rance leaders.

export. Corn was easier, with moderate sales, at 90c. a Sole. Pork was firmly held, with fair select Coffee continued firm, with sales of 1,100 a 1,200 bage Rio at full prices. Sugars were active, with a slight improvement in prices; the sales embraced about 1,500 hogsbeads Cuba muscovado, and 2,400 by xes, at prices given in another column. Freights were oull

The Lesson Taught by the Liquor Law. We have before us a synopsis of the legal proceedings which have been based upon the prohibitory statute since the fourth of July. It appears that one clause only has been faithfully carried out, namely, the one which requires the police to arrest drunkards in public thoroughfares. To this clause no exception was taken by any one, and during the last fortnight at least it has been enforced, thoroughly, without a dissentient voice. The average number of arrests made during this period has been thirty-two per diem. It is not to be supposed, when corruption is the order of the day even among the Aldermen, that the police are wholly pure; it is reasonable to suppose that some drunkards have purchased impunity, while others may have escaped through the want of vigilance of the force. Let us allow twenty-five per cent additional for these items. It will then appear that forty persons have each day exhibited themselves in the streets in a state of intoxication. The Probibitory Liquor law was enacted for

the correction of these forty. For, even in the opinion of the temperance party, it is neither possible nor desirable to legislate concerning private drunkenness. The men in whom liquor works mischief get drunk out of doors, at grogshops, in cellars, at corner groceries. The rowdies who stagger through the streets, seeking a fight, who make their homes desolate, break their wives' hearts and brutity their children's instincts, drink the liquor outside of their home. This is well established by statistics. Men who get drunk at home are few in number, and except to themselves, their folly is not actively injurious. These, when they drink, do so after their work is done and their families are at rest; they do not disturb the public peace, or even in general maltreat those who are under their control. Their drunkenness is mere sottishness; it is that of the outside dripker, the fellow on whose heated blood the cool air begets mad impulses, which it is the duty of the legislator to endeavor to suppress, and which the present temperance party hoped to prevent by their prohibitory statute.

These men, as we see, are enumerated as looming up in this city at the rate of forty a day. It might be urged that a large proportion of these forty—as appears plainly enough from the reports of their trials-were not habitual drunkards, but to whom, in their homely way of expressing it, "had happened an accident," which is not certain or perhaps likely to recor. But let this pass. Let us take it for grented that during the past month—the first month of the new law-forty drunkards have made their appearance every day in the streets.

The population of New York is pronounced by the last census to be 750,000, exclusive of transient visiters, who are estimated at 50 000 additional. It appears, therefore, that out of more than three quarters of a million of persons, including men of all classes and all callings in life, only forty-or one in every twenty thousand-needed a prohibitory law. For the benefit of these forty a law has been passed pressing with peculiar rigor on the community at large, and threatening to impoverish a respectable class of citizens. For the moral welfare of one drunkard, nineteen thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine sober persons have been driven to choose between breaking the law or suffering serious inconvenience. What should be the basis of all sound legislation? The greatest good to the largest number. Minorities are always sacrificed-with more or less tenderness-in free countries, and so they should be. But here, it seems, it is the ma jorities who are the victims; 19,999 persons tyrannized and robbed of their rights in order that one scamp may not get drunk.

which must be taken into account in weighing these facts. In the first place, since the law was passed, there have been no licenses issued for the sale of liquors. Hence, every one who had a mind. has sold as much liquor and of what quality he pleased; the facilities for getting drunk have been at least doubled. Again, the weather during the month has been at least as hot on an average as is usual in July. Every one of us has been more or less tormented by thirst. Probably four times as much liquid has been drunk in New York this month as is consumed in the cooler months of the year. These two circumstances lead one to the inference that forty cases of drunkenness are by no means a fair average even for the 800,000 population of the city; and that in cooler weather, and under a proper license system, not more than half as many cases would occur. Finally, the reports of the trials for drunkenness reveal one important fact: nine out of ten of the persons arrested are foreigners, and seven out of ten Irish. Thus it appears that we have not only nade a law to deprive 800,000 persons of their rights for the benefit of forty drunkards, but have actually subjected the native population of this State to a grinding tyranny in order to reform the foreign immigrants. Because Pat will get drunk and make bimself a nuisance, therefore we have enacted that no one shall have any liquor at all. Why does the Legislature not pass a law against printing because our neighbor the Tribune publishes puffs of coddism and other isms quite as injurious in their way as spirituous liquor?

We trust these figures will satisfy the temperance party, and that the foolish attempt to regulate drinking by statute will be abandoned forever. If in the hottest month of the year, and when there were no restraints upon the sale of liquor, no more than forty persons, and of these nine-tenths foreigners, got drunk publicly in a city containing 800,000 souls, it may surely be concluded that no laws are necessary to put down intemperance. For our part, opposed as we have been to the prohibitory statute, we freely confess that we have been utterly astounded at the paucity of arrests for drunknness. Considering the vast number of vagabonds who assemble here from all countries in the world, the poor persons who naturally fly to the bottle for solace in affliction, the workmen out of employ, the immigrants who arrive here from Europe, and the general habit of drinking among all classes, we think the report of the police courts showing only forty cases of drunkenness per diem a most wonderful vindication of the moral sense and self restraint of the community, and the sharpest reproof that could have been administered to the pseudo-tempe-

THE ALLEN BRANCH OF THE KNOW NOTHINGS-MR. ALLEN'S CARD. We extract the following card from the Newport News :-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

In the New York Herald of the 25th, is a communication, purporting to emanate from the "Seward Krow Nothing State Council," together with remarks from the Herald editor, in which my name was made to appear in connection with that of the Seward Council, My object now is to distinctly state to als batasic Majesty, the Editor of the Herald, "and the rest of mankind," that seither Mr. Allen or the Allen organization have now, or ever had, any connection with the Seward organization, or ever expect to have. The so-called Allen organization is the organization, formed more than five years ago, and has so remained ever since. I am well aware that math speculation has taken place in regard to the Orier, its origin, &c., throughout the whole length and breadth of our country. We, as an organization, have an affiliation with either of the other orders—Barker or Sewar—but hold them both to be bogue or sparious. The Barker or Hindoo left us in May, 1803, and the Sewart faction left the Hindoo organization in October of 1854. We atterly repudiate both as corrupt in pracipis—having long since abandoned the real object of the organization in the prospective.

Our organization is the same as when first ushered

speculate on all the isms of the day an some in the prospective.

Our organization is the same as when first ushered into existence. Our principles remain the same, purely american is all its parts—that Americans are capable of electing their fown rulers, and ruling themselves, without going to foreign lands or appealing to the predictions of any sect or party for support in our elections. We believe in the principles as laid down and acted upon by George Washington and Thoe. Jefferson, and by them recommended to the great American people for all time. We do not believe text we, as an organization, have anything to do with slavery, with temperance, or antiemperance, such factions issue in the Order, and should any such obtain admission, he or they would be respectfully requested to leave and go with hit more congenial spirits of the bogus orders. It is to be hoped that hereafter the said editor of the New York Herand will give more correct information in regard to the Order, and relieve himself from that species of ignorance that makes an editor sppear contemptible in the eyes of the public.

New form, R. I., July 26, 1865.

Mr. Allen is a little excited, and there is no

Mr. Allen is a little excited, and there is no occasion for it. If we have done him injustice, we give him the benefit of his disclaimer, though from the terms in which it is couched, and from its being addressed to a distant journal, we might reasonably deny him the courtesy. We are glad to hear that the Allen branch of the Know Nothings have "never had any connection with the Seward organization." and "never expect to have." We are sorry, however, to learn that Mr. Allen "utterly repudiates" "the Barker or Hindoo" Order as "bogus or spurious," and "corrupt in principle." As we understand it, the Barker organization in this State numbers 185,000 enrolled members, was recognized as the legitimate Know Nothing party at the Philadelphia National Council, and is thus endorsed by the bighest party authority as the genuine article. The Allen branch may, perhaps, be right in standing out upon their independence; but it strikes us that before they can ever hope to do anything, they must fuse with the Barker Order, and their true course is suggested by the example of Mahomet. Said the Prophet, after the mountain had refused to budge a peg at his command, "Very well, if the mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain."

SLAVERY IN NEBRASKA .- Our free soil emigration societies will have to stir themselves in real earnest, or they will lose both Kansas and Nebraska. The Nebraska City News, in referring to an advertisement in its columns, of five negroes for sale in the town, says:-

negroes for sale in the town, says:—

And now slavery is here, in a small way—a few negroes, twenty or so—and its supporters are coming faster and faster. What sends them here? A besatiful
country is not all they seek, but a slavery victory over
those who have challenged them. They seek to drown
that hypocritical voice that cried, "slavery shall not
enter in Nebraska," and prove it false; they seek to
conquer those who have taunted them, by making south
of the Platte river a slave State. The men who started
this excitement live in Boston and other Fastera cities,
and send now and then a handful of deluded mortals to
these Territories to carry out the ferce and illustrate
their devotion to freedom, by attempting to govern all
men in and after the manner of dootrine taught by
Seward, Wendell Phillips, Theodere Parker, et id owne
genus. And so we have some excitement in Nebraska
City in the way of street debates—door-step discussions;
and the question is, "Shall Nebraska outh of the Platte
river be a slave State?"

While our abolition philosophers are preach.

While our abolition philosophers are preaching, and agitating, and collecting money for newspapers and pamphlets, the Southern people are at work moving into the two Territories, and carrying their peculiar institution with them. It is in Kansas-it is in Nebraska; and the only way in which the slaveholders can now be expelled is by a preponderance of actual settlers, and a majority of the popular vote of the Territory. A year or two hence the people of Kansas will probably call a convention for the organization of a State government, preparatory for an application for dmission into the Union. That convention will determine the question of free soil or slavery; for Congress has provided for the admission of the future State into the Union, with or without slavery, as the people may

We repeat, therefore, that if our free soil pigger-worshipping emigrant aid societies intend to make Kansas and Nebraska free States, they must do more practical work in the way of emigration, and less preaching and violent ranting, scolding and hard swearing. The issue belongs to the actual squatters in Kaesas and Nebraska, and if our anti-slavery people choose to agitate rather than emigrate, they must be content to lose the Territories. They were ready enough at first to throw down the gauntlet to the South upon this squatter issue; but Governor Reeder's Missouri "border ruffians" appear to have produced a wonderful change in their notions of squatter sovereignty. Let them try it again.

THE POPE OF ROME AND THE SULTAN OF TUR-KEY .- The following item of news has lately been the round of the newspapers:-

A new apartment in the Vatican is hung with tapes-try presented to the Pope by the Sultan. This paragraph is as full of meaning as an egg is of meat. The tapestry that decorates the apartments of the holy successor of St. Peter, was not wrung from the ruler of Mah met's people by force of arms-it was not woven by Turkish slaves as a return for Christian gold, but presented in a spirit of brotherly affection. and accepted as a token of this good feeling. In this fraternal interchange of regard between the Pope and the Sultan, we have presented to us the strange picture of Saladin and Richard Cour de Leon rising from their graves and forgetting the animosity of ages in their embrace of friendship. Where now is the faeling that armed all Europe in the contest for religion and the Cross? Where now is all that zeal for the Christian teachings that swore to die in the cause of the church, or extirpate the Mussulman from the earth? Where now is all that fanaticism which was stirred up by Peter the Hermit, and which, in the lauguage of an old philosopher, "set the clock of the world back seven centuries" in the effort to drive the Saracens out of Europe, and to gain possession of the cross upon which the Saviour died? It is all gone-vanished-buried in the vortex of the past, and the insidel Turk now decorates with costly gitts a room in the holy Vatican.

We remember, it was but a few years ago. that the late Emperor Nicholas of Russia, was in Rome the guest of the Pope, and complimented by this potentate with all the fêtes that come within the range of royalty. Nicholas was the head of the Greek church, as the Pope was the head of the Latin church; and as Christian rulers, there was between them a similarity of position and sympathy. But what a strange picture have we now! The Pope armed against bie former friend, guest, and equal spiritually, but much more than his equal in temporal power. And armed against him for what? That the Greek church shall bow to the religion of Mahomet—that the infidel Mussulman shall triumph over a Christian foe, King Richard, the thunderbolt of the crusades in the person of the Pope turning traitor to the canse in which be armed himself, strikes for the Crescent against the Cross. The Pope to-day is actually enlisted for the disciples of Mahomet against those of Christ, and Saladin at last hangs up his image and his tapestry in the very home of Urban and the Gregories.

And we have still another change in the history of the Romish power, which may be mentioned here. Not long since Pius the Ninth sent to us a block of marble to be set in the national monument to Washington -a block of marble that should tell future generations how highly the memory of Washington was esteemed by the successors of St. Peter-the successors of St. Peter, who in their time have wielded a reeptre that has awed the world. The Pope of Rome, whose words have given birth to dynastics, and whose anathemas have hurled monarchs from their thrones—the Pope of Rome, who was once the despot of despots, and the great source of power, now sends his testimonials to the memory of Washington, his political antipode, whose whole life was a contradiction to the See of Rome, and all other rulers who swaved by the "right divine."

Such are the changes that are carried in the womb of time. To-day we war for Christ and to-morrow for the Sultan; to-day we lead to the stake the heretic who dares to think for himself, and to-morrow we add to a monument to perpetuate the virtues of the great champion of republicans. When the Sultan of Turkey hung his tanestry in the rooms of the Vatican then politics ended its antics, and turned one of the most extraordinary somersets in modern history.

WHERE ARE THE HARDS GOING ?- A SOFT SHELL PREDICTION.—The Albany Atlas says: -"We venture to say that the Hard Convention, so called, will not offer candidates or principles, or an organization with which honest national democrats can act. We predict that the convention will be, to all intents and purposes, as subordinate to the Grand Lodge of the nativists as the most inconsiderable or subservient Council, or that it will only assert its independence by such dictation at the hazard of its existence."

Our soft shell free soil cotemporary at Albany may be very near the mark. After having tried the administration to their heart's content-after having tried the soft shells, and found them wedded to Marcy and the spoilsthe hards are looking about them for other quarters. They did give the Know Nothings a lift last fall, and had their vote, which was cast for Bronson, been given to Ullman, he would have been the Governor. So now with the large accessions to the Know Nothings since last fall from the other parties, it will only re quire the hard shell vote to take the State from the Seward coalition, and leave the Marcy democracy high and dry on the beach. We think it highly probable that our hard shells will be found with the American party in November.

HEAR ALL SIDES .- We give, this morning, a lengthy and elaborate article from La Progres, the French red republican organ here. The writer labors earnestly to break down the position of the HERALD in relation to the present Emperor of the French. Has he suc-

Mayor's Offic.
THE POLICE PHYSICIANS.

The re-organized medical staff of the Police Depart-ment, all the member of which have been appointed by the Mayor, will begin their duties on Wednesday next, the first day of August. For the banefit of all the members of the department, and to put an end to all misonderstanding on an important point, it is well to

Police Inte ligence

Police Inte ligence.

Suspicion of Burgulary.

Peter Williams alias "Dutch Pets," was taken into custedy on Friday night, at the corners of Orange and Cross streets, by officer Smith, of the Seventh ward police, on suspicion of being implicated in several burglaries perpetrated in the Ninth ward during the past few weeks. It is anypose: that he was the chief operator in the burglaries committed on the dwelling houses of Sir. Newton, in Market street, and Mr. Burker of Heary street. Free is well known to the police. He was taken before Justice Wood, and committed to prison to a wait an examination.

an examination.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Will you please to correct your statement in reference to tile report in this morning's paper, of a felonous assault committed on Philip Sheridan, at the house No. 71 Colver street. Please find the right No., as 71 is a private hearding bouse.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

FYOM Buffalo.

DIFFICULTIES ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILBOAD—DEATH OF WM. F. THORNTON.

Burrato, July 24, 1855.
We learn from Chicago that the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad has been enjoined, and that no more trains will be run on that road at present. The track has been obstructed at various points, and the trains stopped by

Reports having reached Chicago of the death of Wm F. Thornton, the principal projector of the Illinois and Michigan Railroad, by cholers, the members of the bar attending the United States Circuit Court there held a meeting yesterday to pay a tribute to his memory. A private report, however, was received to-day, saying the telligence was false, and that General Thornton is still

Nominations of Delegates to Congress from

Minnesota. St. Paul's, Minnesota, July 27, 1885. The free soilers here have nominated W. R. Marsham delegate to Congress, and the democrats H. M. Rice.

Census Returns.

Oswago, July, 28, 1855.
The complete census returns in the County Clerk's office, show a net increase of 7,500 in this county sine the last returns, making the total population 69,510.

Mortality of Boston. Boston, July 28, 1855. The deaths in this city for the week ending to-day, number 85, of a hich 55 were those of children under

ive years of age. Mortality of New Orleans. New Orleans, July 23, 1855.
The deaths in this city for the past week number 240, of which 119 were from yellow fever.

CRITICAL POSITION OF THE BARK BLACK SWAN. CHARLESTON, July 27, 1858.

The brig Black Swan ran on the Georgetown bar on fednesday, and it is feared is a total loss. LOSS OF THE SHIP WATER WITCH. BOSTON, July 28, 1855.

The ship Water Witch, of Boston, which was loading at Acapulco, Mexico. for New York, was lost at that place about the first week in June, during a gale. Capt. Plummer was drowned. She belonged to Messrs. Iilto:

Ship Launch at East Boston

BOSTON, July 28, 1855.
The new ship Defender, named in honor of Daniel Webster, and built by Donald McKay, was launched this morning is presence of a large concourse of people. The Hon. Edward Everett was present, and addressed the

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28, 1855.

Money easy. Steens steady. Reading, 44 11-16; Morris Canel, 144; Long Island RR., 164; Pennsylvania RR., 44 9-16; Pennsylvania State 5's, 80.

NEW ORLEANS, July 27, 1856.

Cotton unchanged. Sales to day 1,700 bales. Sugar a shade higher: fair selling at 5%c. a 5%c. Flour higher; sales at 38 28. Mess pork, 318. Cotton freights to Liverpool, 7-16d.

NEW ORLEANS, July 27, 1865. New ORLEANS, July 27, 1855.

We have no change to report in our cotton market to-day; sales 500 bales. Flour, \$7.60 a \$7.75.

The cotton market is unsettled. The sales for the week add up 1,000 bales, at prices ranging from 9c. a 113c. The receipts for the week have been 1,027 bales, and the stock on nand is 3,170 bales. Rice quiet; sales for the week 1,100 tisroes. Parcels te arrive sold at 5%c. a 5%c. and 5%c. Freights dull.

Charleston, July 24, 1855.

The sales of cotton to day foot up 200 bales, at 11%c.

BUFFALD, July 28-12:30 P. M.

The flour market is easy. Sales 700 bbls. at \$7.75 for common to extra Wisconsin; \$8.56 a \$8.75 for good to fency Indiana, and \$9 for extra Michigan. Wheat—No sales. Corn—Demand good and market steady. Sales 57,000 bushels at 48c. Canal freights firm. Corn 10%c. a 11c. to Absuny and Troy. Lake imports yesterday: Flour, 780 bbls. wheat, 392. bushels; corn, 73,983 bushels; oats, 18,660 bushels. Canal exports same time. Flour, 175 bbls; wheat, 20,085 bushels; corn, 39,453 bushels; coats, 2,580 bushels.

THE STEAMSHIP ARAGO, Capt. Lines, sailed at noon resterday for Havre, with 170 passengers and \$605,515 n specie.

DRIFT AT SEA. -The Hamburg ship Louis Napoleon, Capt. Wienhelts, which arrived yesterday from Ham-burg, on the 10th July, in lat. 47 38, long. 45 57, fell n with and picked up a small boat from the Portoguese fishing schooner Asorao, from Lisbon, fishing on the banks. The boat contained two men. The mate who had beans. The boat contained two men. The mate who may been with them, died two days previously. They stated that on the 28th June, in lat. 45, long. 50, seven boats left the schooner for the purpose of fishing, when a thick fog came on and they lost sight of the vessel, and had been drifting about 12 days, when picked up by the Louis Napoleon. They had plenty of provisions in the boat, but had had no water for three days. Their names are Jose de Siluia and Antonio Mendes. The mute brought to this port.

BURNING OF THE SHIP GRECIAN.—The following particulars of the disaster to the ship Grecian, and narrow escape from destruction, while on the passage from Liver-pool to Maxila, (a brief notice of which has already ap-peared,) is furnished by Capt. Haley to the Portland Advertises:—

peared.) is furnished by Capt. Haley to the Portland Advertiser:—

Souranaya, April 28, 1855.

On Friday, the 7th of April, in the afternoon, perceiving gas escaping from the cons so the main hatch, we immediately made an examination of every part of the ship, and tried the coals with iron bars in several places, and found no extra heat, and nothing to cause any suspicion of fire, and supposed the gue all to come from the surface of the coals in the square of the main hatch; and thinking that some water might have found its way soen the hatch, concluded to stop at Ansenam, from which place we were about twenty miles distant, and there discharge coals from the main hatch until we discovered the cause of the gas. At 9 P. M., tacking thip, heard an alarm of fire below. As soon as the ship was rounded by the officers and myself went below and stopped sorre time, but found no signs of smoke, and supposed the alarm had come from the smoke from the galley fire beating down the hatch when the ship was bean to the wind.

Having been up all the night before I had just laid

was rounded to, the omcers and mysel, west below and stopped over time, but found so signs of smoke, and supposed the alarm had come from the smoke from the salley fire beating down the hatch when the ship was beau to the wind.

Having been up sil the night before I had just laid down on ceck to get a nap, when the mate came up to me and requested me to step to the main hatch; I looked forward, and in the moon ight could see a light blue gas rising by the mainmast. I still did not think of Bre, supposing it to be the same gas we had been an eiling all the evening, but I had not got off the quarter deep before there came a column of amake out of the main hatch, mast head high, like the smoke from borning a larse quantity of guopowder. We got our engine at work immediately, but before we fairly got a stream below, the smoke and gas drove us out I now sux that nothing remained to be done but to make the ship air tight, which was done in a very short time by battening down the batches and stopping every hole from which the smallest particle of smoke could escape.

Before we finally got her battened down we had five men faint on deek from the effects of the gas. At midsight I snebored at Ansenam, in the Island of Lombock—got a pilor, and at 4 A. M. slipped the clasin, and at 11 rup on the mud with air feet of water jake not the ship, and everything to show a large body of fire. In the af erroon got a schoonerfallongide, and put in all our spars sails and every thint moves ble—slag got our beats and loaded them. 9 P. M. twelve feet of water in the ship, and everything to show a large body of fire. In the af erroon got a schoonerfallongide, and put in all our spars sails and every thint moves ble—slag got our boats and loaded them. 9 P. M. twelve feet of water in the ship, and step for everything to show a large body of fire. In the after the sail of the schooner.

From one to two A. M. of Sunday, the ship was completely enveloped in a cloud of steam. At 3, as soon as the esteam designated, the officers and gave as fo

mant in one place.

The fire then went under the lower deak. The lover deak and columns and beams, are badly burned for six

beams forward from the mainmast; abaft the mainmast there was no fire. It also went over between the lower each brees and deck in two places, taking ten timbers and the lower deck water ways and thick work, and in one place running up to the plank shear, taking the timbers cutaids the plank and c-ling.

I have no doubt but 'hat the fire took very near the floor, and had been burning for a long time, probably from the time we yased the Cape. When we left Rio we had a large number of rate; one evening in bad weather, before we passed the Cape, the rate made a regular stampede out of the after hatch—the decks were full of them. Since then we have never seen but two. I believe they found out the fire and made a straight line over eard. If I had known toen the situation of things, I should have been for leaving myself.

DATENTION OF AN AMERICAN VESSAL BY THE ALLISO FLEET.

DATENTION OF AN AMERICAN VESSAL BY THE ALLIES FLEET.

—The bark Hastern Star, Baber, from Boston for Archangel, arrived at Heiseur July 9th, and was refused
permission to go any further by the allied blockading

Theatres and Exhibitions.

BROADWAY THEATRE-PRESENTATION TO BARNEY WILwhich went of well; but as there was nothing new in the dramatic representation, we are spared the space of a criticism. Behind the curtain, however, there was another scene enacted In the greenroom, Mr. N. B. Clark, the stage manager, in presence of the company, presented to Mr. Williams a very nest abony cane, elaborately mounted with gold and appropriately inscribed, from the members of the Broadway theatre. Mr. Clark, in presenting the gift, made some very pertinent re-remarks, reviewing the career of the late Tyrone Power, and inciting Barney Williams to persevere until the mantle of toat great artist fell upon his shoulders un-

mantle of trat great artist fell upon his shoulders undisputed. Barney Williams, in reply, said:—
Ledies and Gentleman, I assure you I was not prepared for this demonstration or respect at your hands,
but be assured I have ever striven to merit the esteem
of the procession at large, nor can I conceive of ever
having intentionally given any one cause to say that
Barney Williams has wronged him—if I have erred it has
been the fault of the head but not of the heart. I have
tolled to obtain a position in our noble profession, and I
am proud to say that I feel unter great obligation to
members of the various theatres in which I have been
called upon to perform, for the ready, willing hands they
have given me to climb the ladder of histrionic fame.
Ledies and gentlemen of the licentway theatre, to you
I owe my gratitude for the very able manner you have
sustained myself and Mrs. Williams during (to me tho
most flattering engagement I have ever performed in my
life) our long stey amongst you—receive our succee
thashs; and be assured in whatever position I may be
placted in, this token of your esteem shall be retained,
and the remembrance of the motives which prompted the
gift will be forever engraved upon my heart. At ones, I
thank you, and may God bless you and yours.

Mr T. D. Rice, the original and best delineater of ne-

Mr T. D. Rice, the original and best delineator of neday evening, when it is hoped his old friends will be at their post. Mr. Rice distinguished himself in Europe, and gained the applause of critics who had been acquainted with the peculiarities of those whom he reprequanted with the peculiarities of those whom he represented, and it is hoped that those of his own country will do their duly to-morrow evening, by filing the Broadway theatre Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, Mr. and Mrs. E. Connor, Mr. W. R. Blake, Mr. Chas. Mach cott and Wood's Mirstrels will appear on the obseion. Let Rice bare a bumper—he deserves it—old times can't be forgotten. On dif, that the Gabriel Rawel company will commence a short season at the Broadway next

NIBLO'S GARDEN .- Miss Louise Pyne having recovered from her late indisposition, will appear on Monday evening, no coubt much to the satisfaction of those who have been delighted with her sweet and scientific vorilization, as Zerlina, in the comic opera of "Fra Diavolo," supported in the other characters by Miss Pyre. Mes rs. Harrison, Horncestle, Holman, Borrani and other artists of vocal celebrity. No doubt the reappearance of one of the most finished vocalite that has ever visited this country, will be hailed with enthusiasm by her nume-rous apprint BOWERY THEATRE —Mr. Waldron, the proprietor of the

quenters of the Old Bowery, at great expense, as is well known to the residents of that location, has engaged Mr. anows to the remonito of that location, has engaged Mr. S. W. Glenn, a very popular and clever comediae, and Mr and Mrs. Frank Drew, to appear for a limited period. They will commence their engagement on Monday evening, and will appear in the romantic drams of "Satum in Patis" and the admired comedy of the "Serions Family," Mr. Glenn as Amunidab Sleek.

Wood's Minstraks — The great success of this normany under the abla management of Mr. Henry Wood.

pany, under the able management of Mr. Henry Wood, is such as to fill the others of the treasury. Every night the hall is crowded. To morrow night the amuse will be found to please all parties. This compan also sing at the Broadway theatre on Monday ner the benefit of Mr. T. D. Rice.

EXPENSES OF THE RACHEL COMPANY .- The Figure (Paris) publishes a powerful array of figures relative to the en-gagement of M'lle Rachel, thus:-

| M'1 e Rachei for the whole campaign. | 1,200,000
| Four benefits, guaranteed to net | 80,000
| Board and lodging per month. | 5,000 60,000 3. M'lle Leah, (sister to M'lle Rachel,) for the 4. M'lle Dina, (sister to M'lle Rachel,) for the 50,000 5, 6 and 7. Three walking ladies, two at 12,000 6 and 7. Three walking ladies, two at 12,000 and one at 9,600.

Three female servants
M. Randonx, jurgalle tragedian
M. Cheri, (senica) leading actor
M. I atouche, heavy fathers.
Beauvallet, (sen,) walking gentleman
and 14. Two second walking gentleman
and 14. Two second walking gentlemen
M. Bellevault, stage manager
M. Guntave, acting manager
M. Lemaitre, cashier
M. Pelletier, prompter
Three male domestics
Hotel expenses. 

Personal Intelligence.

Judge A. W. O. Totten has resigned his position on the bench of the Supreme Court of Tennessee.

We understand, says the Columbus Journal, that S. S. Cox., formerly editor of the Ohio Statesman, has at last determined to sccept the spoolument of Sucretary of Legation of Peru, tendered him by Mr. Pierce, and that he is about to sail in a few days for Lims.

The French government has variated its exponsion to The French government has granted its exequatur to M. Bernal O'Reilly, as Consul at Harre, for the Dachy of Parma, and to M. Gil de Borja for the same State at Esyenze.

The Merquis de Turget, French Ambassader at Mad-rid, has been recalled. He is succeeded by M of Mous-tier, from Berlin; M de Moustier is succeeded at Berlin by M. Acolphe Barrot, from Brussels; and the Baron de Talleyrand takes M. Barrot's place at the last meationed Court.

Court.

Mr. Herbert is nawed French Consul-General at Antwerp in the room of Baron de Thays who has been appointed Consul at Genea.

Prince Menschkoff, the ex-commander of Sebastopol, is expected at Berlin, on his way to one of the bathing places on the banks of the Rhine.

The son of Prince Alexander of Servia, arrived at Vienna from Belgrade, on the 5th, accompanied by a Servian minister. The day after he had a long interview with Count Buol, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Queen Downger of Spain (Maria Christica) has arrived at Genoa.

rith Count Buol, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Queen Dowager of Spain (Maria Christipa) has arrived at Genoa.

ARRIVALE,

From Charleston, in the steamship Southerner:—Miss Weiter, Miss Everett, Miss Footane, Miss Fedder, Miss E de Treville, Miss A Tripp, Mrs J Church and child. Mrs Nixten and Schildren, Mrs E R Cole and Ichildren, G Sussion, 1984.

A State of Treville, Miss A Tripp, Mrs J Church and child. Mrs Nixten and Schildren, Mrs E R Cole and Ichildren, G Sussion, 1984.

J Lynch, Mes Collid, Mrs Daber, J A Footer, E Daler, N J Lynch, Mrs Collid, Mrs Daber, J A Footer, E Daler, N J Harry, W M White, J Kotchum, J E Horner, M H Nathan, J B Howsen, J H Feinan, John D Stoldard, Hen R de Treville—and 30 in the steerage.

Fer Southampton and Havre, in steamship Arago—Col Gusy, Mr and Mrs Baton Biano, child and nurse, too R B Bhett, B C, Mrs J D Bress, Mrs C Keenan, Mr O Kelly, Mrs Ccumedore Bresse, T Husber, A Le Moyne, Capt J Johnston, E J Langer, Mrs and Mrs Baton Biano, Child, Mrs Baroure, Miss Mrs Baton Biano, Child, Mrs J D Bress, Mrs C Keenan, Mr O Kelly, Mrs Ccumedore Bresse, T Husber, A Le Moyne, Capt J Johnston, E J Mrs Allen, Mrs M. Hollin, James Proust, E F Chuchard, A Saignoure, Miss Mrs Hell, Mrs Judah, Dr W R Smith W A Kobbi, S Caren, R M Pell, Mrs Judah, Dr W R Smith W A Kobbi, S Caren, Mr Messer, A Learner, Mrs Mary Benhard, Miss Emma Benhard, Mrs Bentwer F G Schuchard, A Saignoure, Mrs Masruder, Mrs Marneer, Washin, Miss Lebrune, Mrs Lebrune, Mrs Hollin, Mrs Hollin, Mrs Lebrune, Mrs Lebrune, Mrs Lebrune, Mrs Hollin, Mrs Hollin, Mrs Lebrune, Mrs Hollin, Mrs Hollin, Mrs Hollin, Mrs Lebrune, Mrs Hollin, M